



FORMER NAVAL STATION ROOSEVELT ROADS

Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Meeting Minutes

Club Cívico La Seyba, Ceiba, Puerto Rico
Meeting No. 25 – May 2, 2012

Note: This meeting summary is based on informal notes taken at the meeting. It is not intended as a verbatim transcript. Portions of some discussions may not have been captured. If comments or additional notes are provided within 30 days of distribution of these minutes, they will be added as an attachment to this summary.

I. Welcome and Introductions

The meeting began at 6:30 p.m. Mark Davidson, Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Navy Co-Chair, welcomed the public and asked everyone to introduce themselves. (See Attachment 1, Meeting Attendees)

II. Action Items from Last Meeting

Material found at the Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP) – Mark Davidson

At the last RAB meeting, some community members asked about a sewer line repair at the WWTP. In February 2004, a buried sanitary sewer line outside of the Forrestal waste water treatment plant broke and was replaced. During excavation of the broken pipe, workers discovered a sticky sludge. No one could recall soil samples being taken at the time and there is no evidence of soil sampling. The Navy will take soil samples in the area identified to determine if petroleum products are present.

Rafael Montes (RAB Member) – Rafael will get some photos of the site (**ACTION ITEM**)

III. Investigation and Cleanup Status – Mark Davidson and Mark Kimes (Michael Baker, Jr. Inc.)

Mark Kimes provided updates on the Bulk Fuel System Pipeline Grouting, Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU) 2 Interim Corrective Measure Soil Removal, the Tow Way Fuel Farm SWMU 7 & 8 Free Product Recovery, and Upcoming Field Activities.

Bulk Fuel Storage System Pipeline Grouting – Mark Kimes

Cut and cover tanks and aboveground storage tanks were used to store fuel for the Navy. Pipelines transferred fuel from Fueling Pier to the Pump House, which was then pumped to the various tanks. The releases of fuel from the pipelines and valve pits are being investigated as part of SWMU 74. Storage of fuel ceased in 2004 due to the base closure, and tanks and pipes were drained and cleaned. Since then, the Navy decided to grout the pipes. To grout the pipelines they use a mix of a type of clay (bentonite) and cement.

Grouting has been completed for 67,000 lineal feet of pipeline ranging in size from 4 to 22 inches in diameter. The grout mix was processed at Mr. Sun Concrete Mix in Humacao. The grout was delivered by trucks to NAPR and injected into the pipelines with a high volume pressure concrete pump. During

this process approximately 8,000 gallons of liquids were removed from the system and disposed of at the Waste Management Facility in Peñuelas.

Instead of grouting the pipeline over the fueling pier, it was removed to prevent damage to the environment; 3,600 lineal feet of piping were removed and sent to a metal recycler.

Discussion Points

- When did this happen?

Mark Kimes - The project started back in January and finished probably within the last couple of weeks. They are going back to a couple of the flanges to weld the plates. That's the only remaining piece left.

- Are all those tanks that you mentioned the same ones included in what the government is planning to reuse? We have information that there's a plan for reusing those tanks in spite of all the restrictions and what you have done to make them useless.

Mark Davidson - We haven't done anything to make the tanks useless. When the fire occurred a couple of years ago up in San Juan near Fort Buchanan. I know there was kind of a big push to get the tanks available in order for the Commonwealth of PR to use them to store oil. But I haven't heard that rumor or that story since then. I don't know what the intention of the LRA (Local Reuse Authority) is for those tanks. The tanks were not filled, just the pipelines going to the tanks. If the new owner wants to use those tanks again, they will have to be certified by qualified engineers, and they actually test the tanks to make sure their structural integrity has been maintained and they remain suitable for storage.

- Ismael Velázquez (RAB Community Member) - If the pipelines were filled, how many feet or meters were filled? I have seen approximately 100 bags of bentonite that were not used. How can you be sure that 100% of those pipelines were filled?

Mark Kimes - I believe that about 60,000 yards of grout were pumped into the system. All the pipelines that were in the fueling pier are large pipe lines and those were not grouted. When they ordered the materials, they were planning on grouting those pipelines as well. That can be the reason why that excess material is there.

- Luis Velázquez - (RAB Community Member) - Any of those pipes may still contain fuel residues. There were no floating barriers in case there was a release under the pier.

Mark Kimes - When they were injecting the grout into the pipelines, the liquid in the pipelines was pushed out; 8,000 thousand gallons of liquid were collected during the grouting operation.

SWMU 2 Interim Corrective Measure Soil Removal - Mark Kimes

This is the site where we were conducting an Interim Corrective Measure (ICM) for surface soil and shallow subsurface soil removal at SWMU 2. The soil removal was in the upland area. The ICM soil removal was conducted to reduce the risk of environmental contamination by excavating the contaminated soils. Soils were contaminated with metals (antimony, copper, lead, mercury and zinc) that resulted from metal debris that was disposed on the surface at this site.

The metal debris was removed from the site in 2010. After that we did the surface and shallow subsurface soil removal for the protection of terrestrial avian omnivores (land birds), that's an ecological receptor that we are protecting by removing these soils.

A total of three areas were identified for surface soil removal from 0 to 1 foot below ground surface (bgs).

Three additional areas were identified for shallow subsurface soil removal where we removed soil from 1 to 2 feet bgs. The excavation of the soil was completed in December 2011.

The confirmation sampling of the excavated areas and waste characterization sampling was completed on January 4, 2012, and the laboratory analysis of those samples was completed on January 12, 2012. The third party data validation also has been completed.

Upon receiving the results from the lab, it became apparent that all of the contamination was not removed during the initial excavation and additional areas were identified to remove additional soils. The excavated soils were classified as non-hazardous, and they have been disposed of appropriately. Additional excavation is required in areas 1, 2, and 3 from 0 to 1 foot bgs. Additional excavation is required in subsurface soil area D from 1 to 2 feet bgs and in subsurface soil area E from 0 to 2 feet bgs.

Discussion Points

- Rafael Montes (RAB Community Member) - those areas where the trees were removed, who is in charge of reforesting the area?

Mark Davidson - the best answer is that Mother Nature is going to do it. Typically, we don't reforest; it re-vegetates itself really quickly. The Navy has no intention of reforesting the area.

- Luis Velázquez - I believe that Mother Nature will reforest, but if you can apply a layer of top soil it will accelerate the process. I recommend it, because if not, we will have at least two years of contaminated water running toward the bay.

Mark Kimes - The design package specifies the type of soil they will use, and there's a top soil layer that they are to apply. You mentioned a concern about water moving into the mangroves: keep in mind that the contamination was removed so we don't expect effects on the environment.

SWMU 7/8 Tow Way Fuel Farm - Mark Kimes

Free product recovery has been ongoing on this facility. The free product is the old raw fuel that floats on top of the groundwater. The recovery system began operating in August 2011. A total of 56 wells have skimmers installed on them to remove the free product that is present in those wells. The majority of the product at this site is just south of the tow way fuel farm and north of Forrestal Drive. There is no free product that has traveled south of Forrestal Drive. Since the beginning of the free product recovery operations back on August of last year, a total of 283 gallons have been removed from that site.

The soils at this site are very tight clay that has prevented fuel from moving toward Ensenada Honda. The tight clay also makes it challenging to remove the product. The dissolved plume is being remediated via monitored natural attenuation (MNA). This plume at the site is being monitored quarterly since May 2010. The contamination of benzene continues to exceed the cleanup criteria for this site. The other contaminants of concern on this site are below the cleanup criteria. The groundwater that runs south of Forrestal Drive does not exceed any of the cleanup criteria. The MNA process is working well at this site and the groundwater plume is being cleaned up.

Upcoming Field Activities – Mark Kimes

- SWMU 61 (Former Bundy Area Maintenance Facilities)
- Freshwasher Drainage Ditch Environmental Background Concentrations of Inorganic Compounds
- SWMU 27 (Capehart Sewage Treatment Plan)
- SWMU 28 (Bundy Sewage Treatment Plan)
- SWMU 29 (Industrial Area Wastewater Treatment Plan)
- SWMU 59 (Former Vehicle Maintenance and Refueling Area)
- Site 1738 (MtBE Groundwater Plume at Site 1738)

SWMU 61- This investigation will consist of collecting 43 sediment samples from the freshwater wetland for metals analysis. Also as part of this investigation we are going to look at a freshwater drainage ditch as a possible source, and we are proposing to collect 12 surface water and sediment samples for metals analysis. In addition, as part of this investigation we are going to do a source determination and delineation of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in groundwater. We are proposing to collect 41 soil gas samples for VOC analysis and install 3 to 6 new monitoring wells on the site, depending upon the results of that soil gas survey. We will be collecting 11 additional groundwater samples for analysis of VOCs as well.

SURFACE WATER AND SEDIMENT BACKGROUND SAMPLING – This sampling effort is for the Non-Airfield Background Drainage Ditch Investigation. We are going to collect samples from 4 different general areas across the Base that have not been impacted by prior activities at the facility.

The sampling will establish background values for non-airfield drainage ditch surface water, and add to the existing background data set for the non-airfield drainage ditch sediment. As part of this sampling we are proposing to collect 5 sediment samples for metals analysis and 12 surface water samples for metals analysis as well.

SWMU 27 – CMS INVESTIGATION - The purpose of this investigation is to delineate the boundary of the wetland east of the WWTP and also to delineate metals in soils and sediments. As part of this investigation we will be collecting 12 surface soil samples, 13 shallow subsurface soils samples, 10 surface water samples — if surface water is present — and 22 sediment samples also for TOC (Total Organic Carbon) and AVS/SEM (Acid Volatile Sulfide/Simultaneously Extractable Metals) analysis.

SWMU 28 – CMS INVESTIGATION – We are doing additional investigation to delineate PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) in surface soil and metals in soil and groundwater. Part of the field activities includes the delineation of wetland boundaries adjacent to that site, as well as the installation

of 6 soil borings and the installation of 5 new groundwater monitoring wells. A total of 33 surface soil samples will be collected across the site along with 15 subsurface soil samples. An additional 10 surface water samples — if surface water is present — in the wetland and sediment samples will be collected. There will be 9 groundwater samples collected, 4 will be from existing wells, and 5 from new wells. All of the samples will be analyzed for metals in all media and PCBs in selected surface soil samples to delineate that contamination.

SWMU 29 – CMS INVESTIGATION - The purpose of this corrective measure investigation is to delineate metals in surface and subsurface soils. A total of 20 surface soils samples along with 6 subsurface samples will be analyzed.

SWMU 59 – ADDITIONAL DELINEATION FOR CMS INVESTIGATION - Additional sampling will be conducted to delineate metals contamination in surface soil and sediment and characterize the soil beneath the concrete pad and pavement. The proposed work consists of 9 sediments samples for copper, lead and zinc analysis; pre-excavation delineation of surface soils that will consist of collecting 24 surface soil samples that will be analyzed for copper, lead and/or zinc.

The characterization of the soil beneath the concrete pad and pavement will consist of 10 soil borings for collection of 10 surface soil and 10 subsurface soil samples that will be analyzed for VOC, SVOCs and metals.

AOC F – SITE 1738 M&BE PLUME CHARACTERIZATION - The purpose of this additional investigation is to delineate the extent of this plume and investigate if a source area is present in the soil at the site. We will be collecting 4 soil borings in the former tank pit area where the USTs (underground storage tanks) were located and additional new monitoring wells will be installed and 1 existing well will be replaced.

Discussion Points

- Ismael Velázquez – what happened with the transformers storage site? I believe it was Site 78.

Mark Kimes – The data has been analyzed and that report is just about to wrap up and be sent to the regulators very soon. We did that initial investigation; then we started analyzing the data and realized there was still some metal contamination to take care of. We went back and took some additional samples. We are not doing any additional investigation. That's why we have not talked about this site in this presentation.

- Ismael Velázquez – how long will that investigation take?

Mark Kimes – The entire process continues after the investigation is done, and it depends on if we have to do additional work. It is not a fast process, but the Navy does evaluate the contamination and does interim corrective measures. That's what we are doing at SWMU 2. We are going out and remediating that soil so that the site can be cleaned up. By doing that you save a lot of time, and that's something that we are evaluating for SWMU 78.

IV. What's New – Mark Davidson

Auction of Parcels 1 & 2 – Mark Davidson

On February 13, 2012, we opened up the auctions for both Parcels I & II and on March 16, 2012, we closed the auction down. We received exactly 0 bids on both parcels. We are still evaluating what the options are. In May we are going to meet with the LRA. They received Sale Parcel III back in January, so we are going to meet to talk about Sale Parcel I & II and see if there is any interest from them.

Another option we have is to go to the GSA (General Services Administration) and let them sell it for the Navy. The third option would be to do another auction, but we tried that twice so the chance is that we are not going to do that anytime soon. The Navy still owns Sale Parcels I & II.

Discussion Points

- Naida Dávila (Visitor) – This is a very important phase for the municipalities of Ceiba and Naguabo and their communities. On March 11, 2012, Ceiba's Mayor sent a letter to Mr. James Anderson communicating their willingness to create a partnership or consortium to acquire those parcels.

Mark Davidson – Our office will answer that letter and let's see what happens. We are still thinking about it. I heard that letter was going out; I didn't know we have received it.

"Indian Rock" Petroglyph Transfer – Mark Davidson

The Navy will assign the 68 acres first to the Department of the Interior (DOI). DOI will then transfer the 68 acres to DNER for conservation. All parties have agreed, so we'll go through the process that would help protect this special site.

Discussion Points

- Naida Dávila – We were surprised that an agreement was made with the SHPO office because we were the liaison between the Navy and SHPO, and we agreed to be considered as an additional interested party on this agreement. We would like to be formally considered from now on.
- Luis Velázquez (RAB Community Member) – When these meetings began, I thought about the Indian Rock and everyone asked what that was and where it was. Now I want to thank the Navy for what they have done in order for us to enjoy the Indian Rock.

V. CLOSURE

Susana Struve (Facilitator) – Thanked participants for attending and announced the next RAB meeting to be held on August 8, 2012, at the Club Cívico La Seyba, if available.

ATTACHMENT 1 – Meeting Attendees – May 2, 2012

RAB Community Members Present	RAB Community Members Absent
Ramón D. Figueroa, Community Co-Chair	Lirio Marquez D'Acunti
Luís A. Velázquez Rivera	Debra McWhirter
Ismael Velázquez	Ramón M. Ríos
Nadia Dávila	Michael Dalton
Rafael Montes	William Lourido
Agustín Velázquez	Jorge Fernández Porto
Samuel Caraballo	

Community Members Visiting	
Maria Rullan	Marilyn del Manzano
Marcolina Cintron	Hiram Rivera
Luis Ganter	Jesús Romero
Abimael Portalis	Gilberto Camacho
Bernadette Fesis	
Barbara Orsillo	
Nancy Gonzalez	

RAB Agency Representatives	
Mark Davidson, Navy Co-Chair, BRAC Environmental Coordinator	Navy - BRAC Program Management Office Southeast
Tim Gordon (absent)	EPA, Region 2
Eduardo González	
Rossana Caballer	
Wilmarie Rivera (absent)	EQB, Federal Facilities Coordinator
Gloria M. Toro Agrait	EQB, Hazardous Waste Permit Division
Santiago Oliver (representative)	Puerto Rico Conservation Trust
Neida Pumarejo Cintrón (absent)	

Other Agency Representatives	
Jaime López	Director, Local Reuse Authority (LRA)
Freddy de Jesús	LRA
Thuane Fielding	BRAC Program Management Office Southeast
Commander Daniel Kalal	Naval Activity Puerto Rico

Support Staff	
Susana Struve	CH2M HILL, Inc. (Navy contractor – meeting facilitator)
Pedro Ruiz	Naval Facility Engineering Command (NAVFAC)
Mark Kimes	Michael Baker, Jr., Inc., Inc. (Navy contractor – Installation Restoration Program)
Leticia Solaun	CH2M HILL (Navy contractor)